TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A year has elapsed since we first issued our Prospectus for the publication of the Maddonana. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a severe conflict, as interesting and important to the Republic, as any that has transpired since its organization. The c use, and our course, have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to retire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourself and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the Maddonana was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican faith, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourself to sustain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. Musion, and came here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Von Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continuance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the ve

ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do
this, finds no justification in supporting the men who
made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent
act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession
upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the
Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made
discriminations unauthorized by law, and which
had been twice condemned by Congress;
In his recommending the Sub-Treasuay scheme,
contemplating a union of the purse and the sword,
and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding
it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;
In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be
passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations,
so that this government should possess an absolute
control over all the State institutions, and be able to
crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the State tribunals;
In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;
In his repeated recommendations of the issue of
Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money,
recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice
of deprectated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived
only from a loose construction of the Constitution,
and repudiated by the best Republican anthorities;
In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposite
system, established by President Jacks n, and take
the public moneys into his actual custody and control;
In his attempt to divorce the government from the

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people; In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offi-ces, and to send swarms of officers to harrass our

people, and eat out their substance;"

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the

our mod value laws, and after, tundamentary, the powers of our governments;"

In his display of sectional partiality;
In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering;
In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and even-

tually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the repower of the government, sumption of specie payments; In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box; In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate; In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the

majority; and
In the despotic attempt of his partisans in the U.

S. Senate, on the 2d July, inst. to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came

to power, and consequently, the duty which they escribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in serroneous course as to preclude all reasonable

his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracing it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations to what conclusions

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting

we need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward and sink in indiscriminate

and everlasting overthrow financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system,

American people to be, for a moment, tolerated. American people to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of the great chiefe, for which will be one of the great objects for

we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can pros-No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not CONERVArive, both in theory and practice. Enlightened improvements, and liberal practicable reforms may be
permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent
measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes
of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity
to the who wish to preserve unimpaired the most those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most ce and perfect form of government, yet devised for e enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political teleration should be as liberal and exten-

sive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Clivaism in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degree as a group of the state. ted to degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual seramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this admistration be a monument and a warning through all

Our labors shall continue for the promotion of and principles, and the general welfare of the coun-y, rather than the selfish ends of personal or party

the support of Republican principles, as deline-

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL I.

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1838.

NO. 139.

a man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, such "honest and capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Democratic Refugican support—to overthrow the measures hest calculated to concentrate the greatest DEMOCRA-ric Repulsions support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.— Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Construction of the country to perpetuate its

them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—
Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Construction of the country to perpetuate its Union, and to transmit the public liberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of apostacy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly adhere to, and consistently and ardently support.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have herestofer differed on other matters. That they have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in crimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides, be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement may be made to restore the Government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens to subvert them.

That email nationic hand, that have dared to sepa-

subvert them.

That small patriotic band, that have dared to sepa rate themselves from a party to serve their country, now occupy a position not less eminent than responsible. They hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold it for their country, so may the Balance of Elernal Justice be holden for them!

The Madisonian will continue to be published three times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess, at \$5 per annum, payable, invariably, in advance.

A weekly edition is also published, at \$3 per an-

Tri-weekly, for the term of six months, \$3; and weekly, for six months, \$2.

No subscription will be received for any term short of six months.

of six months.

The Subcribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, post paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of five or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our

agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or, at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

printers' rates.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage

HEMORRHOIDS.

HAMORRHOIDS.

IT AY'S LINIMENT.—No Fiction.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effects are witnessed. Externally in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

hest.
All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, curing in a few hours
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and

ever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm."

The Piles.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

cessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, one door be-low Pearl street, New York, and by one Druggist in every town in the Union. town in the Union.

All Editors who will insert the above 6 months, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article. For sale by

J. L. PEABODY, may 19

Washington City.

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy.—One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are laboring under headache. E. Spohn, M. D., Inventor and Proprietor, 2 Fletche treet, near Maiden lane, 1 door below Pearl street, Nev

ork: All Editors who will insert the above one year, in a reckly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen the remedy For sale in Washington by J. L. PEABODY. may 15-1aWly

NAVIGATION BY STEAM, by Sir John Ross, Captain Royal Navy—Being an Essay towards a system of Naval Tactics, peculiar to Steam Navigation, as applicable both to Commerce and Maritime warfare. Also, a History of the Steam Engine, I volume quarte, with plates. Just published in London, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Galloway and Herbert's History, Progress, Structure, Improvements, and Application of the Steam Engine and Steam Power; 1 vol. 200 Engravings—London. Lardner on Steam Engine.

Renwick on do.

Gordon on Locomotion and Interior communication; the history, practice, and prospects of Steam Carriages; 1 vol., London, Engravings.

Pambour on Locomotive Engines upon Railways; 1 vol., London, plates—with a variety of other works treating on the same subject, and a valuable collection of the latest and most approved works in every branch of arts and sciences, (chiefly imported) to which additions are constantly making.

*** Books imported to order.

may 26.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF THE CLASSICS—All of them the Stuttgard and Leipsic editions—famous for their correctness. Printed in first rate style, upon fine

per. Eutropius, 25 cents; Phædrus, 25 cents; Cicero, [de Eutropius, 25 cents; Phaedrus, 25 cents; Cicero, [de epublica.] 25 cents; Homer's Oddyssey, 2vols, 25 cents; vol.; Homer's Illiad, 62 cents; Virgil, 37 cents; orace, 37 cents.
Quintius Curtius, 3 vols. in one, each vol. 190 pages.

Cassar, 3 vols. in one, making a book of over 600 pages; price 62 cents. Together with many others ranging at the same low prices. For sale by F. TAYLOR, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

CHEAP WRITING PAPERS-Good Letter Paper O and Cap, at \$2 25 per ream; good common ditto, at \$2 and 1 75 per ream. A large supply his day received by F TAYLOR, of the best and [having regard to the the the father of the constitution, would be in-consistent with the support in any contingency of Columbia.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SIXTEENTH
VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR
was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained
a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Titlepage; these will be succeeded by three costly
and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists,
designed and engraved from original paintings for the
work. Etchings on Wood, by Adams, Johnson, and
others, will also embellish the forthcomin g volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music,
arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, etc.

The new volume will contain articles from the pens of
well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous
and pathetick—Critical Notics—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American
and English—Scientick and Laterary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents
engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—
Strictures upon the various productions in the Fine Arta,
that are presented for the notice and approbation of the
public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc—Notices of the acted Drama and
other amusements—Translations from the best new works
in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish,
etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanicks, and
a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those

ries and improvement in Science. Art. Mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, is all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Erres Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Mears. Morris, Fay. Cox. Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Iuman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splender of its embellishments, the beauty of its musick, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that ne work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is universally admitted that ne work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only knoughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable mediange of polite, and elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodical press of the United States—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word o

Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-atreet, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareli type. It is embellished, once every these months, with a splendid super-royal quarto Engraving, and every week with a popular piece of Musick, arranged for the Pianofote. Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely arranged Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index, are furnished. The terms are FIVE dollars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the editor. No subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume. july 21

RENCH BOOKS TO BE IMPORTED—F. TAY-LOR has opened a connection with one of the largest.

RENCH BOOKS TO BE IMPORTED.—F. TAYLOR.

LOR has opened a connection with one of the largest bookselling houses of Paris, which will enable him to save both time and expense in the procuring of French and European books generally. Orders will be sent out regularly at short intervals; the delay of receiving which will seldom exceed three months from the date of the order. French, German, Spanish, and Italian books imported to order at the most moderate advance upon the European price.

THE 3d part of Nicheles Nickbelg, by Bos, just acceived by july 26

F. TAYLOR.

F. TAYLOR.

A NORATION delivered before the Union and Lite-rary Debating Society, July 4, 1838. By James Hohan, Faq. Just received by july 26 F. TAYLOR.

STATE OF INDIANA DELINEATED—Her Geography, History, Commerce, Statistics. Internal Improvements, Geology, Productions, Travelling Routes, Distances, Population, &c. &c., in one volume, with a new and valuable msp, (Colton's;) price for the whole \$1. Just published and this day received, for sale by july 18

NEW BOOKS. "Burton or the Sieges," by the author of "Lafitte the Pirate of the Gulf." Also, 2d part of "Oliver Twist," by Boz.
"Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," by Mrs. S. C.
Hall, just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

THE MOURNER'S BOOK, by a Lady. Price 25 cents.
The Mourner's Gift, by Mrs. M. A. Patrick, bound and all edged. Price 50 cents. The Comforter, or extracts selected for the Consola-tion of Mourners, 1 vol. Price 62 1-2 cents. For sale by F. TAYLOR, together with many other similar works, at the same low prices july 18

NEW LAW BOOKS, just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The 2th volume of Peters' Supreme Court Reports.
Peters' Digest, of cases decided in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, from the organization of the Government of the United States.

NEW BOOKS—This day received, for sale by F.
TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers
to the Waverly Circulating Library.
Memoirs of Sir William Knighton, Keeper of the Privy Purse under George Lie Fourth, with his correspon-

Sharon Turner's third volume of the Sacred History of

Sharon Turner's third volume of the Sacred History of the World. Price 62:1-2 cents.

The three first numbers, each illustrated with engrav-ings, of the complete works of the author of the Pickwick Club, to be completed in ten numbers. Price 12:1-2 cts. Lord Bacon's complete works.

McCullock's Commercial Dictionary, new edition The Lady's Book for June; The Medical Library for June; The Museum for June, and many other new books inly 11.

PRITISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES—2 large vols.—London—filled with engravings, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR Also. The British Cyclopædia of Natural History, 3

arge volumes.

The British Cyclopædia of Biography, 2 large volumes.

The British Cyclopædia of Geography and History, 3 arge volumes, each analysis of many hundred ensures june 14

CHEAP NOVELS-Tylney Hall, by Thomas Hood, J complete, for 37 cents. Ivanhoe, 37 cents. The Charity Sister, and other Tales, by Mrs. Norton, Lodore, by Mrs. Shelley, author of Frankenstein, 37

cents.

The Cruise of the Midge, 3 volumes in one, 50 cents.
The Tor Hill, by Horace Smith, author of Brambletye
House, 37 cents.
All well printed, and upon good paper. Just received,
F. TAYLOR.

JOHNSON'S ORIGINAL ENGLISH DICTIONA-RY, in 2 volumes, quarto—London, 1837—is just re-ceived, for sale by

COOPER'S ITALY.—Gleanings in Italy, by the au-thor of the Spy, Pioneer, &c., is just puplished and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circu-lation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating

N EW NOVEL—Jane Lomax, or a Mother's Crime, by the author of Brambletye House, is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circu-lating Library.

TICKNOR'S MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY.—An expo-sition of Quackery and Imposture in Medicine, by Caleb Ticknor, M. D in one volume, is just published and 'F. TAYLOR.

BALBI'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, price \$1 25.

"Armott's Elements of Physic"; 2 volumes 8vo, 3d edition, price \$3 50.

Bullion's English Grammar, 50 cents. For sale by june 2

MANUAL OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE—
Translated by Professor Fiske (of Amherst College)
from the German, second edition, with additions. Price
\$3.50. 10 octavo volumes. Is just received, for sale by
june 14

F. TAYLOR.

THE OUT-AND-OUT YOUNG GENTLE-

Out-and-out young gentlemen may be di-vided into two classes—those who have some-thing to do, and those who have nothing. I shall commence with the former, because that species come more frequently under the no-tice of young ladies, whom it is our province to warn and to instruct.

The out-and-out young gentleman is usualy no great dresser, his instructions to his tailor being all comprehended in the one gene-ral direction to "make that what's-a-name a regular bang up sort of a thing." For some years past, the favorite costume of the out-and-out young gentleman has been a rough pilot-coat, with two gilt books-and-eyes to he velvet collar; buttons somewhat larger than crown pieces; a black or fancy necker-chief, loosely tied; a widebrimmed hat, with a low crown; tightish inexpressibles, and iron-shed boots. Out of doors he sometimes has a large ash stick, but on special occasions, for he prefers keeping his hands in his contpockets. He smokes at all hours, of course,

and swears considerably.

The out-end-out young gentleman is employed in a city counting-house or solicitor's office, in which he does as little as he possibly can : his chief places of resort are, the streets, the taverns, and the theatres. In the streets at evening time, out-and-out young gentlemen have a pleasant custom of walking six or eight abreast, thus driving females and other inoffensive persons into the road, which never fails to afford them the highest satisfaction, especially if there be any immediate dan-ger of their being run over, which enhances the fun of the thing materially. In all places of public resort, the out-and-outers are careful to select each a sent to himself, upon which he lies at full length and (if the streets be very muddy, but not in any other case) he lies with his knees up, and the soles of his boots planted firmly on the cushions of the seat, and if a lady should ask him to make room, the fellow would take ample revenge upon her dress, without going at all out of his way to do it. He always sits with his hat on, and flourishes his stick in the air, while the play is proceeding, with a dignified contempt of the performance: if it be possible for one or two out-and-out young gentlemen to get up a little crowding in the passages, they are quite in their element, squeezing, pushing, whooping, and shouting in the most humorous manner possible. If they can only succeed in irritatpossible. If they can only succeed in irritat-ing the old gentleman who has a family of daughters under his charge, they are like to die with laughing, and boast of it among their companions for a week afterwards, adding that one or two of them were "devilish fine girls," and that they really thought the youngest would have fainted, which was the only thing wanted to render the joke complete.

All the out-and-out young gentleman is by no means at his ease in ladies' society, he shrinks into a corner of the drawing room when they reach the friend's, and unless one of the electers is kind enough to talk to him, remains without being much troubled by the attention of other people, unless he espies, lingering outside the door, another gentleman, whom he at once knows by his air and man-ner, (for there is a kind of freemasonry in the craft,) to be a brother out-and-outer, and towards whom he accordingly makes his way. Conversation being soon opened by some casual remark, the second out-and-outer confidentially informs the first that he is one of the rough sort, and hates that kind of thing, only he could'nt very well be off coming; to which the other replies, that that's just his case-" and I'll tell you what," continues the out-and-outer in a whisper, "I should like a

without aiming quite so much at the out-andout in external appearance, are distinguished by all the same amiable and attractive characteristics, in an equal or perhaps greater de-gree, and now and then find their way into society through the medium of the other class of out-and-out young gentlemen, who will sometimes carry them home, and who usually pay their tavern bills. As they are equally gentlemanly, clever, witty, intelligent, wise, and well bred, we need scarcely have recommended him to the peculiar considera-tion of the young ladies, if it were not that some of the gentle creatures whom we hold in such high respect are perhaps a little apt to confound a great many heavier terms with the light word eccentricity, which we beg them henceforth to take in a strictly Johnsonian sense, without any liberality or latitude of construction .- Liverpool Mail.

THE HUMAN PANTHER.

The Peoria Register, a paper which frequently instructs and amuses us with anecdotes connected with the settlement of the western country, furnishes us with the following sketch, which it says, was related by a gentle-

man of great respectability, living near the spot where the circumstance occurred :

" In the latter part of that bloody tragedy,

which spread dismay throughout this part of the State, there were about nine hundred Indians encamped on the Illinois river, opposite to the present town site of La Salle, compos-ed principally of the Iroquois tribe. They had always maintained a friendly intercourse with the whites in that vicinity, and had maniwith the whites in that vicinity, and had manifested a great partiality for one in particular. This was "old Myers," a perfect prototype of Cooper's trapper. This State was the fifth in which he had erected his hut in advance of a white population. He had of course acquired more of the habits of the Indians than of civilized men, and was familiarly known among them as 'The Panther'—a title which he had acquired from then, by a daring exploit in killing an animal of that name, when leading them in one of the wild hunts. At the period referred to, these Indians rallied the period referred to, these Indians rallied under the Black Hawk standard, and were committing many depredations upon the set-tiers in the vicinity. When repulsed, they did not hesitate to wantonly murder their for-mer friends. About the cabin of the Panther, nearly a hundred settlers had come in for the safety of their wives and children, placing them under his protection. But among th victims of savage barbarity, there happened to be a brother-in-law of the Panther, with his wife and three children. Herein they com-mitted an unpardonable outrage upon the family of their ancient friend and demi-savage. When the sad tidings of their cruel fate reach ed the garrison, the Panther was seen clothing himself in battle array. With his rifle, his tomahawk and scalping knife, in open day, he silently bent his steps to the Indian quar-ter, about one mile distant. Fearlessly he marched into the midst the savage band, le velled his rifle at the head chief present, and deliberately killed him on the spot. He then severed the lifeless head from its trunk, and held it up by the hair, before the awe-struck multitude, exclaiming, 'You have murdered my brother, his wife, and their three little ones, and I now have killed your chief. I am now even with you; but,' he added,' every one of you that is found here to-morrow morning at sunrise is a dead Indian.' All this was ac-complished by the Panther without the least molestation. They knew that he would take vengeance for their deed of blood—and silently acknowledged the justice of the daring act. He then bore off the head in silence to act. his cabin. The next morning not an Indian could be found in that region. They left for-ever their homes and their dead, and that part of the State has not been molested by them since. A few weeks since, this veteran of eight

winters sold his claim, and comparisoned with the same hunting shirt and weapons which he wore when he killed the chief, started for Miscouri. After travelling a few rods, he returned and asked permission to give his "grand yell." The gentleman to whom he had sold the land, giving his assent, he gave a long, loud, and shrill whoop, that made the welkin ring for miles around. " Now," said he my blessing is on the land and on you; your ground will always yield an abundance, and will always prosper." Again he took up his march for a new home in the wilderness, where he could enjoy the happiness of solitude, undisturbed by social ties.

Party Names.—There seems to us to be nothing so extremely ludicrous as the importance which many politicians attach to names, while comparatively, but little regard is paid to their appropriateness, or to their original and proper signification. Let a name once become unpopular or odious, great efforts are m de by small politicians to attach it to their opponents. Principles are too oft loss sight of, while men raily under a name, that may happen to carry glass of warm brandy-and-water just now"—
"Or a pint of stout and a pipe," suggests the other out-and-outer.

opponents. Principles are too on loss signtor, while men rally under a name, that may bappen to carry with it some pleasing association, or be connected with some period in history that gives it celat. In the days of Alexander Hamilton, the great antagonal statement of the control of t her out-and-outer.

The discovery is at once made that they are nist's political measures were very properly designist's political measures were very properly designed. The discovery is at once made that they are sympathetic souls; each of them says at the same moment that he sees the other understands what's what; and they become fast friends at once, more especially when it appears that the second out-and-outer is no other than a gentleman, long favorably known to his familiars.

At supper these gentlemen greatly distinguished themselves brightening up very much when the ladies leave the table, and proclaiming aloud their intention of beginning to spend the evening—a process which is generally understood to be satisfactorily performed when a great deal of wine is drunk and a great State governments; the one, anxious to strengthen states were very properly designated as federal or democratic, as on the one hand, they gave undue weight to the national government and tended to consolidation; or as on the other, they served to secure the rights of the states, and prevent their distinct existence as sovereign bodies from being lost in the overshadowing influence of a central power. The federalists of that day were for a strong government, and feared to leave too much discretion with the people, lest good order might be disturbed by the whims or caprices of a fickle multitude, and there be no force adequate to remove the national government. understood to be satisfactorily performed when a great deal of wine is drunk and a great deal of wine is drunk and a great deal of noise made, both of which feats the out-and-out young gentleman execute to perfection.—Having protracted their sitting until long after the hosts and other guests had adjourned to the drawing-room, and finding that they had drained the decanters empty, they follow them thither with complexions rather heightened, and faces rather bloated with wine; and the agitated lady of the house whispers her friends as they waltz together, to the great terror of the whole room, that "both Mr. Blake and Mr. Dummins are very nice sort of men in their way, only they are eccentric persons, and unfortunately rather too wild!"

The remaining class of out-and-out young gentlemen is composed of persons who, having no money of their own and a soul above earning any, enjoy similar pleasures, nobody knows how. These respectable gentlemen, without aiming quite so much at the out-and-out jun external appearance, are distinguished were very wisely refused in the days of ancient federalism. Of these efforts, it becomes us to beware. The very appropriate distribution of power, which the framers of the constitution made among the different branches of the government, that the one might be a check upon the other, ought to be carefully retained. Democracy requires the preservation of the check, while federalism would destroy it, to strengthen a single branch. To one is given the command of the army, to another the control of the revenue; to take away the powers of the later and bestow them upon the former, would effectually be one of the most democratic features of our government, and concentrate in one branch almost unlimiment, and concentrate in one branch almost unlimited control. That this would be a federal operation no one can deny, and yet the present administrano one can deny, and yet the present administra-tion attempts to carry the very measure by calling it a democratic measure. Have the adherents of Mr. Van Buren, become so intoxicated with their suc-cess in juggling, as to believe that with the people of this country, they can practice any deception they will? that with them names are every thing, and principles nothing? that if the old flag can be kep fixing it is no matter what course they who sail unprinciples nothing? that if the old flag can be kept flying, it is no matter what course they who sail under it, may steer, or what piratical practice they may pursue? It would seem that they so think, and that by deception they hope to carry their projects. We are of another opinion, and do must faithfully believe, that there is intelligence enough among the people at large, to detect the humbuggery which Van Burenism sanctions, and to separate the true from the false. Call things as you will, that which is federal the people will condemn, while that which is truly democratic, they will cordially sustain. Federal

mocratic measures will surely be revived, and de mocrats take the places now occupied by their treacherous foes.—Poughkeepsic Journal.

THE GLORE, THE POST, AND THE ARGUS. -- OUT me-

taphysical science is not yet ripe enough to account for that strange obliquity of mind which ever seeks for false or erroneous premises, or builds up false conclusions on true ones.

Several metaphysicians have labored to account for this unfortunate moral disability, on the ground of "a pervading taste for poetry and romance which overrules and suppresses the perceptions of truth, and enfeebles and deranges the reasoning faculties." This may be sound philosophy as applicable to the Post—but no man has ever suspected the Globe or Argus of the "unprosperous as in of committing poetry." This infirmity of these officials has increased upon them with most alarming rapidity, accompanied with fearful symptome since the fifth and final defeat of the grand scheme of this great Federal Executive patron, which for him was to form a golden throne, and for them, foot-stools of the same shining material. Since that fatal day, on which the truly conservative Spartan band rushed to the rescue of the republic, and razed the half esected golden despotian to the ground, these unscrupulous organs have been more illogical, more raving, more insane, more wildly Loco-foco than ever. This course is natural enough for them but in our judgment most injudicious if not fatal to Mr. Van Buren, who continues to sustain as his favorite and cherished organs.

Can it be possible that Mr. Van Buren is so demented, as still to cling to his foregone resolve, to sink or steim on this sunken scheme? Does he seriously purpose again to rally the demecracy on this demolished platform! Does he mean to make his Sub-treasury scheme the test for the coming elections? We can hardly believe it, for if he does, his mind must be in a state of desperation, and his destiny fixed on a forforn hope.

That scheme is odious, and hated or derided by every man of common sense, and common integrity, of all parties—there appears to us a culpable unkindness, in Mr. Van Buren's friends, if he has any remaining—not to tell him so. He must not lay to his soul the delusiv He should be informed that the Conservatives are more and more hostile to his golden dreams and visions, and that thousands of his yet professed adhering friends, will in the coming elections give their silent vote against him. He should be informed that on this political test, he will be able to rally the Loco-focos only—and in our opinion, they form but a minority, and a shrunken minority too, of the whole people. He should be informed that his rallying powers, and those of the old chief, are as the powers of the Satyr, to the powers of Jove.

Hon JOHN C. CLARK .- The Albany Argus is out Hon John C. Clark.—The Albany Argus is out more than a supportance of the component of the more and denounces him with much acrimony as an "apostate" from duty and from principle. The Norwich Journal of last week, is equally bitter, and declares that he is a "traitor," and should be dealt with "accordingly." Mr. Clark is pursued by the Loco-focos at home and abroad, with great virulence and ferocity. But we think they have miscalculated their man this time. We do not believe he is to be dragooned or abused into the support of measures which he thinks would be destructive to the best interests of the country. It will be recollected that the Loco-foco County Con-

It will be recollected that the Loco-foco County Convention, last fall, passed a resolution calling Mr. Clark to account for having voted for Thomas Allen, Editor of the Madisonian, for Printer to the House of Representatives, in opposition to the Editors, of the Globe, Mr. Clark, in his reply to that resolution, holdly maintained the ground he had taken, and pointedly rebuked those who had presumed to arraign him for his independence. The Loco-foco Convention of the 31st of May last, abused him without reserve for his continued opposition to the Sub-treasury scheme, and to Loco-focoism. We presume that he will not much longer remain silent under that abuse, but that he will vindicate himself from the assaults which have been made upon him.

The Journal seems to think it singular that we should give Mr. Clark credit for the independent stand he has taken. It is true, that in days gone by, we attecked Mr. Clark with severity. But that is no reason why we should not be willing to do him justice by speaking welf of his late course, and defending him from the bitter and malignant assaults now made upon him by the Loco-focos. Has the Journal forgotten what it said of Mr. Clark, in 1825 and 1826? Has it forgotten how it poured out its abuse upon him without stint, and denounced him as unworthy the confidence of Republicans? Let it call to mind these things, before it shall again venture to sneer at us for giving Mr. Clark due credit for his independent conduct and manly bearing, in defiance of the maledictions of the whole Loco-foco tribe—from the Washington Globe, down to the crossgrained and vindictive organ of the Icoco-focos in Chenango.

Mr. Clark's course on the question of the Sub-trea-

grained and vindictive organ of the Loco-focos in Chenango.

Mr. Clark's course on the question of the Sub-treasury scheme, will have great influence in this county—
He understands it in all its bearings; and when he, strong party man as he has been, and his associate Conservatives, in and out of Congress, believe it to be their solem duty to condemn and oppose both it and the administration that supports it, how can the Loco-focos expect that the honest men who formerly acted with them, will do so any longer? We tell them that the "hand writing is on the wall," and whether they look through the Union, through the State, or through the country, their doom—utter, hopeless, overwhelming defeat—is as certain as that effect ever followed cause.— Chenango Telegraph.

From the Albany Evening Journal. "DEMOCRATIC REACTION."

It is with more than ordinary sensations of joy and gladness that we discern "Land" in the old town of Fishkill.! This town has heretofore been as impregnable as the Rock of Gibralian. It was a tower of strength to Gen. Jackson. But the sub-Treasury is too rank for the Democracy of Fishkill. The Republicans of that town are not prepared to be separated from their Government. They cannot understand why the Government should have a better currency than the people. On the contrary they hold to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to furnish the people with a currency at least as good as that enjoyed by the Office-holders.

Mr. Adriance, who now avows himself bestile to any It is with more than ordinary sensations of joy and

Mr. Adriance, who now avows himself hostile to any further currency "experiments," is one of the old, in-fluential, uniform and zealous Republicans of the town of Fishkill. He is a man of great wealth and unblem-ished reputation. He was for many years Supervisor, and has on one or more occasions been a member of the Legislature. He now neither holds nor desires any Legislature. He now neither holds nor desires any office, and has no object except the common welfare. He has been, up to the time when Van Buren determined to make the sub-Tressury scheme "TRE ISSUE" at the approaching elections as the country too well to be willing to see all power, political and pecuniary, cen-tred in the Executive. His Republicanism is too genu-ine to allow even Mr. Van Buren to become Dictator:

From the Poughkeepsic Journal.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter, which we yesterday received from one of the oldest and most consistent democrats in the State. To the republicans of Dutchess he has been long and favorably known, and in the discharge of his duties as a member of the legislature, and as supervisor of the republican town of Fishkill, he has ever merited the warm and unwavering support of his constitueuts. He has always pursued the straight forward course, and as was to be expected, is not now disposed to deviate, nor can he be induced to abandon his principles to follow the Executive in his winding way.

FISHKILL, August 7th, 1838.

FIGURE 1. To the Editor of the Journal:

Sir: I was appointed at the last meeting of the democratic republicans of the town of Fishkill, a member of the democratic republican town committee, and have been a member of such committee for three successive years. Since my appointment it has become apparent that the administration, to which I have herestofore given that the administration, to which I have heretofore given my support, has endeavored to foist into the republican creed new doctrines, and to build up and sustain measures at variance with the principles I have always professed. Firmly impressed as I am with the belief that these doctrines are anti-republican and that these measures, if carried into execution, will prove ruinous to the best interests of the country, I cannot give them my support, nor lend my name for the purpose of sustaining them. Permit me, therefore, through your columns, to make known to those who conferred upon me the appointment I have named, that I cannot consent to act as one of a committee to call together the friends of the Administration. Into the hands of those who gave it, I therefore resign the trust reposed, and remain, sir, yours, &c., ISAAC R. ADRIANCE.

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